

Kissinger flies to Oslo

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Agencies) — Dr. Henry Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State left by air today for Oslo for a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) meeting at which a major topic will be the problem of a possible communist victory in Italy's elections.

He is expected to advance a "domino theory" on the spread of Communism in Europe in formal meetings in Oslo and in informal talks with European officials.

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French to police Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, May 19 (AFP) — French Secretary of State for Overseas Territories Olivier Stirn left here today for Paris after having ordered the take-over of all police powers from the territorial authorities by the French High Commission.

Responsibility for public security has been handled by the local Djibouti government since 1974. However Mr. Stirn, who arrived here unexpectedly on a brief fact-finding mission yesterday, said today: "France will assume these responsibilities until the independence of the territory."

New truce awaited to break Lebanese deadlock

Beirut Radio said tonight that a new truce, which could be expected to be announced soon. It said this would create the climate for the negotiation of President Suleiman and the hand over to Mr. Sarkis.

Authoritative Syrian sources said yesterday the major's shuttle trips were related to Arab efforts to settle the Lebanese civil war. Sources close to the Libyan leader said he would return home tonight if his conversation with President Assad ended before midnight.

Meanwhile Lebanon was caught in an apparent political and military deadlock today after large-scale violence which killed at least 350 people this week but produced no major gains for either side in the civil war.

After savage artillery duels on Sunday and Monday, the battered Lebanese capital began returning to what is now considered normal here: sporadic sniping, shelling, and a death toll yesterday of 45, slightly below the daily average throughout the 14-month war.

Endless consultations between political leaders have so far failed to resolve the warring sides' basic argument on how to resolve the crisis. The left says a solution requires political reforms while the right insists there must be security before any reforms can be introduced.

Prime Minister Abdul Jalloud arrived in the Syrian capital tonight for the third time in five days, and immediately talks with President Hafez.

First arrived on Saturday, and met with Syrian leaders and Arafat, head of the PLO Liberation Organisation.

Jalloud and Mr. Arafat returned to Lebanon on Monday, and Carter suffers setback.

On the road to Kansas City again

WASHINGTON, May 19 (R). — The race for the Republican presidential nomination is wide open following President Ford's decisive victory over Ronald Reagan in Michigan and Maryland.

Ford still trails his challenger in the number of delegate votes but he has a lead in the Republican primary in California.

August. He has 436 votes compared to 390 for the other candidates.

But under the oddities of primary voting rules, the former Georgia governor emerged even further ahead of the field in the bid for delegates to the Democratic convention. Mr. Brown was too late to enter a list of committed delegates.

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But many of the 11 remaining primary elections in the next three weeks are in so-called Reagan territories.

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CLUBBING YOUTH — Israeli helmeted trooper holds the arms of an Arab Youth behind his back and beats him with a riot club. The boy had been stoning Israeli troopers from the top of Lion's Gate (one of the main gates leading to the old city of Arab Jerusalem). (AP wirephoto).

Riyadh talks postponed indefinitely

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, May 19 (R). — The Prime Ministers of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait today postponed indefinitely a conference to try to reconcile differences between Egypt and Syria.

An announcement gave no reason for the unexpected postponement. But Arab diplomatic sources here said Syria chose at the last minute not to attend the talks and sent apologies.

The sources said Syria apparently insisted on discussing last September's Sinai agreement between Egypt and Israel. Egypt announced last weekend that the agreement would not be discussed at the conference "either directly or indirectly."

The postponement took Saudi officials and Arab diplomatic envoys here by surprise. They feared that it might undermine the Arab front and adversely affect the Lebanese crisis.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, co-sponsors of the meeting, worked hard in the past few months to arrange it. There were hopes it would succeed.

He stressed the need for industrial powers to reinforce cooperation on defining their economic policy and managing it.

The president said he regretted that the growth of French output was not reflected by a corresponding growth in French trade with the United States. France was only the sixth-biggest American trade partner.

Before the speech, the President visited the Victory Museum at the battleground of York Town, Virginia, where the British army surrendered to troops of the rebellion 13 colonies and of France in 1781 at the conclusion of the war for independence.

The president was welcomed by an honour guard of soldiers in 18th century French uniforms, and by young couples wearing colonial-era costumes. The flags of the 13 colonies floated overhead.

The president had a busy schedule after lunch: A visit to Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed 200 years ago, and where the "Liberty Bell" pealed to mark that first Independence day (July 4).

Attending a special open air session of the Pennsylvania State General Assembly, at which he was granted a doctor's degree in economics by the University of Pennsylvania.

Going in the evening with President Ford to Mount Vernon, George Washington's estate south of Washington, to inaugurate a "sound and light" show given by France to mark America's 200th birthday.

A new U.S. "position paper" circulated among Group B delegations today was described as "disappointing" by European experts. And at a meeting of the EEC delegations this morning, West Germany and Britain both refused to take a stand on the Belgian proposal that was intended as a basis for discussions with other industrial countries.

Ambassador Joachim Jaennicke, acting head of the West German delegation, strongly defended his country's stand at a news conference this afternoon. West Germany, he said, felt the integrated programme amounted to "artificial price fixing" and would lead to commodity surpluses. "We have the example of the European (EEC) agricultural arrangements," he added.

Observers felt certain that the industrial countries in "group B" would need time to come to agreement on a new joint stance on commodities.

The United States, Japan and West Germany are still firmly opposed both to the integrated

Arab students in Israel join West Bank protest

WEST BANK, May 19 (Agencies).

Jewish and Arab students at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem clashed today as protest spread from Arab Jerusalem into the Jewish city and as Arab demonstrations and strikes continued and the curfew clamped down on several Arab towns was extended.

The Arab students at the university mostly Israeli citizens, paraded with photos of Arabs killed during recent protest demonstrations in Galilee and the West Bank.

The students chanted the slogan "Galilee is Arab."

Jewish students started a counter-demonstration, and attacked the Arab group with clubs and rocks. Police entered the campus for the first time since 1953 to stop the clash.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant Jewish Defence League, who was on campus egging Jewish students on, told reporters: "The best solutions would be to expel all the Arabs from the university."

In Arab Jerusalem, shopkeepers observed a strike of protest against the fatal shooting yesterday of an Arab who allegedly stoned an Israeli patrol in East Jerusalem yesterday.

Business shut down completely and Israeli troops attacked student demonstrations with tear gas.

There were also demonstrations in Tulkarm, Jenin, Jericho, Balata refugee camp and Nablus, where city officials ordered a general strike until the local military government agreed on how to restore order.

Some Israeli newspapers backed this demand by Arab mayors, who challenged the wisdom of firing shots to restore order, and of sending patrols of soldiers into the Casbahs (old quarters of West Bank towns).

But government officials explain that the Casbahs might be transformed into bastions where the Palestinian flag flew if military patrols stayed away.

About 40 Arabs were detained in Jerusalem during the night for questioning. They included Mr. Hassan Tahboub, an editor of the Arabic daily As-Shaab. He was released this morning.

The wave of "preventive" arrests apparently marked the start of a new policy for coping with protest. Informed sources said stiffer jail sentences and fines would be meted out from now on.

A curfew was in force for the third successive day in Ramallah, Al-Bireh and some other towns.

Former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan criticised government policy in handling the West Bank situation. He told the newspaper Haaretz that Israeli soldiers should be seen there as little as possible and intervention in day-to-day life kept to the minimum.

The former defence minister however said in the newspaper interview that if the Arab population in the occupied territory no longer wanted law and order, the Israeli government was in a position to make their wish come true.

"The question is not how to disperse demonstrations, but how to prevent the local residents from harming Israeli interests. The population needs the Israeli government far more than the Israeli."

(Continued on page 6)

UNITED NATIONS, May 19 (R). — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today deplored the recent loss of life in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and said the situation underlined the need to intensify Middle East peace efforts.

Three Arab civilians have been killed this week by Israeli soldiers who opened fire during Arab demonstrations.

A U.N. spokesman said that, in response to reporters' requests for comment: "The Secretary-General deplores the loss of lives in recent days on the West Bank and, as he has stated previously, he is deeply concerned over developments in that area."

"He notes that the Security Council is at present seized of the situation in the occupied territories. The recent events underline once again the dangers of the present situation in the Middle East and the urgent necessity for intensifying the search for a just and lasting peace in the area."

Mr. Waldheim also expressed concern at the bloodshed in Lebanon and said he hoped a conciliation might be possible.

The U.N. spokesman said Mr. Waldheim had been carefully following reports from the area as both in the press and from his own representatives.

"He is naturally very much concerned with the continuing fighting, bloodshed and loss of life and earnestly hopes a conciliation may be possible to end the present crisis in Lebanon," he added.

Mr. Waldheim on March 30 drew the attention of the Security Council to the civil war, now more than a year old, and warned it might spill beyond the borders of Lebanon.

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Arab students in Israel join West Bank protest

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U.S. senators criticize Israel

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AFP)

Several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee criticized the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank during a debate here today.

Jacob Javits, a Jewish Republican senator representing New York, a state with a bigger Jewish population than Israel, was particularly disapproving of the settlements on the West Bank.

They "cannot change the ultimate disposition" of the West Bank, he said, and Israel's position concerning that area was lonely.

Taking part in the debate were Senators James Abourezk (Democrat, South Dakota), Adlai Stevenson (Dem. Illinois), Floyd Haskell (D. Colorado), Clifford Case (Rep. New Jersey), Charles Percy (R. Illinois), and George McGovern (D. South Dakota).

Only Sen. Case defended the settlements, saying Israel needed that area to defend itself.

Sen. Abourezk suggested that the committee recommend a resolution condemning the settlements.

(Continued on page 6)

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FORD IS VICTOR — President Ford waves as he leaves the French Embassy Tuesday night in Washington following a dinner hosted by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Ford won a landslide victory in the Michigan primary. (AP wirephoto).

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Sharp differences appear in UNCTAD camps

DBI, May 19 (AFP) — Ne-

tions on steps toward a new relationship between rich and poor countries were agitated here today because of differences inside both camps.

Germany and Britain could block progress toward more advanced joint negotiations in the Euro Economic Community, and tough statements by the acting head of the German delegation upset other EEC countries.

Inability of the nine EEC nations to come to terms on and better offers to be made the developing nations is a joint agreement on a joint plan by western industrial countries in general.

Developing countries formed the Group of 77 at the same time were involved in heated argument over moves by some "moderate" countries, in particular

This text was rejected by Peru and Venezuela — the two most "militant" countries in the regional group — on the grounds that it represented a significant departure from the Manila declaration.

The sources said African countries had urged that such commodities as tin and copper — already covered by workable arrangements — should also be struck off the list.

Algeria and other "militant" members of the Group of 77 were said to have warned their partners against making changes as long as the industrial countries have not really shown their hand.

Observers felt certain that the industrial countries in "group B" would need time to come to agreement on a new joint stance on commodities.

The United States, Japan and West Germany are still firmly opposed both to the integrated

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Time to be resolute

The impending meeting that will soon take place in Riyadh of the Egyptian and Syrian prime ministers, along with their Kuwaiti and Saudi counterparts, can be much more than just a conciliation session between Damascus and Cairo. The obvious disagreements between Damascus and Cairo over the 1975 interim peace agreement between Egypt and Israel have been blown far out of proportion, and it does not require a much heralded meeting in the Saudi capital to smooth mutually ruffled feathers. It now appears that one of the topics of discussion at Riyadh will be the continuing war in Lebanon, where the selection of Elias Sarkis to succeed Suleiman Frangieh as President of the Republic has not brought about the anticipated and hoped for cessation of hostilities. The fast trip to Lebanon and Syria in the past week of Libyan Prime Minister Jalloud, and the timing of the Riyadh meeting, both point to a more active pan-Arab role in trying to solve the Lebanese dilemma, one that has degenerated into a show of savagery devoid of apparent goals or calculated reason.

There is a good side and a worrying side to this Arabisation of the Lebanese conflict. The worrying side is that the leftist forces in Lebanon, led by the enigmatic Kamal Junblatt, have come out clearly against the introduction into Lebanon of any sort of Arab force, even in a transitional peacekeeping capacity. And the leftist have shown that they are capable of dramatic action — to say the least — in foiling whatever they consider may not be in their best interests. As such, the growing concern in the Arab World to help solve the Lebanese war must not be hastily transformed into an ill-considered and hurried gesture whose symbolism would far overwhelm its efficacy. There is a pressing role that the Arab nations as a whole can and must play in ending the Lebanese disaster. But this role — whether it is played by any one or two designated nations or is the result of the collective will of the Arab League — must not be forced to the Lebanese people, but rather it must be worked out with the full understanding of all the warring factions in Lebanon, and all the other Arab parties directly interested in the conflict. If it is easy to be decisive, it is ultimately more fruitful to be thoroughly thoughtful and far-sighted.

This is what the prime ministers meeting in Riyadh should keep in mind, as they surely will do.

The good side of the Riyadh meeting is that it comes at a time when concerted Arab action could go a long way on several fronts — in Lebanon; in coming to grips with the full implications of the continuing resistance and protest efforts throughout the West Bank; in bringing a more decisive Arab stand into international forums where Israel seems increasingly willing to face the PLO and take its punches; and, finally, in coming up with some Arab suggestions on how to proceed in the "coming stage" of the Middle East conflict, the coming stage being an altogether useful euphemism for the immediate unknown.

The situation in the Middle East now is such that the step-by-step diplomacy of Dr. Kissinger has played itself out, and the incessant calls for the resumption of the Geneva conference have fallen on deaf ears everywhere. The Israeli initiative to ask the U.S. to seek an end to the "state of belligerency" between Israel and its Arab neighbours has also been sidetracked, and the initiative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim similarly remains in low gear.

While there is madness in Lebanon and war on the West Bank, there are precious few people seemingly working out new potential processes for peace in the Middle East. It would be a masterly and timely stroke for the Arab states at this time and in these circumstances to come forth with a bold new strategy for peace in Palestine, and thus peace in the Middle East. Instead of waiting for the silly and sinister "peace" offers that rather spew forth from Tel Aviv and Washington with the regularity that is to be expected from soldiers of shame, it is a good moment now for the Arab nations themselves to present a realistic peace programme that would have the added vitality of its own positive momentum and initiative. It is about time that one stops synchronising the calendar of justice in Palestine to the stultifying clock of presidential elections in the United States, for one thing. It would be appropriate, in this context, to press ahead with an initiative aimed at winning the broad but explicit support of the European community, for example, and the non-aligned nations, and then offering these practical proposals to the superpowers who will ultimately have such a major role to play in finally cajoling and cementing a durable peace in the Middle East.

The presence in Riyadh of such Arab political heavyweights as Syria and Egypt with such economic powers as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait is conducive to broad, long-range thinking and planning. The Riyadh gathering is small enough to be functional and productive, and representative enough to be resolute.

We hope it will be both.

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Kutakhov visits air force bases

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Chief of Staff General Muhammad Idris held a banquet in honour of the visiting Soviet Deputy Defence Minister and Air Force Commander Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, who earlier inspected several airbases.

The banquet was attended by high ranking Jordanian officers and the Soviet delegation in addition to the Soviet Ambassador in Amman and the Soviet military attaché.

Earlier the Soviet guest visited the General Command of the Royal Air Force where he was briefed on the formations of the Jordanian air force.

Marshal Kutakhov and Brigadier Abboud Salem later exchanged gifts.

The Soviet guest, then visited several air bases.

Marshal Kutakhov dined at one of the bases after witnessing an immediate takeoff by the Royal Jordanian Air Force pilots.

Mrs. Abboud Salem held a luncheon at Hussein Youth City for Mrs. Kutakhov which was attended by the wife of the Soviet Ambassador in Amman and wives of high ranking Jordanian officers.

Hassan Ibrahim meets Karamanlis

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, who is currently on a visit to Greece, Wednesday met with Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis. Discussions centered on bilateral relations and international problems, particularly the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Ibrahim also met with the ministers of commerce and navigation with whom he discussed commercial relations between the two countries and the possibilities of cooperation in the field of navigation between Jordan and Greece. He later visited Piraeus Port.



Visiting Soviet Air Marshall Kutakhov and Brigadier Abboud Salem, Commander of the Jordanian Royal Air Force, are pictured in the process of exchanging gifts at the Royal Air Force General Command Headquarters Wednesday. (JNA photo).

Kuwaiti delegation meets Prince Hassan, visits sites

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday received at the Royal Hashemite Court the visiting Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation headed by the President of Kuwait's National Assembly, Saleh Al Gheheim. Mr. Al Gheheim conveyed to Crown Prince Hassan the greetings of Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah.

The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi, senators Ahmad Touqan, Saleh Majali and Kassem Al Itan attended the meetings. Also present was the Kuwaiti Ambassador to Jordan, Ahmad Gheith Abdullah.

The Kuwaiti delegation later visited the forests of Ajlun and the archaeological sites at Jerash. The delegation was accompanied on its tour by senators Touqan, Itan and Majali and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman. They were received at Jerash by the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat and other government and Jerash district officials.

Mr. Barakat afterwards gave a luncheon banquet at Jerash Rest House in honour of the Kuwaiti delegation and presented them

with symbolic gifts.

In a press interview Wednesday, Mr. Al Gheheim said the discussions we have had with officials, in particular with parliamentarians, here, will have positive results on relations between Jordan and Kuwait. "The visit," he added, "has provided us with an opportunity to look over Jordan's progress which we admire."

Parliamentary life in Kuwait, Mr. Al Gheheim said, started 14 years ago and in spite of its relatively short life it had accomplished a lot. Parliamentary procedures and practice are now deeply rooted in Kuwait, he added.

The Kuwaiti parliament, he said, had worked for the creation of an Arab parliamentary federation which came into existence in 1974.

Later in the evening the members of the delegation were decorated with the Istiqlal (independence), Al Nahdha (renaissance) and Al Kawkab (planet) medals of the first order.

The medals were bestowed by His Majesty King Hussein and delivered by the speaker of the Upper House Mr. Bahjat Talhoumi who gave a dinner banquet in the honour of the Kuwaiti guests.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

"There is a feast of Arab press comment on the West Bank uprising, the Euro-Arab dialogue, the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi-Kuwaiti Riyadh meeting and the situation in Lebanon."

Al Rai said Wednesday the struggle of the people of the West Bank has turned the "state of democracy and progress" (Israel) into fanatic and racist groups and into a new Jewish ghetto. The world's Jews had fled to Israel to get rid of ghetto life only to fall into a new ghetto...

The paper adds that the struggle of these Arabs has turned Israel's "defence army" into repressive police detachments fighting and rounding up Palestinian youngsters in the lanes of Jerusalem and Nabulus; but failing to quell the youngsters' determination and courage, they imposed a curfew... "It is, therefore the courageous Arab stand in Palestine itself that has denuded Israel's false "democracy and progress" before the eyes of the world, restored the true magnitude of the Palestinian cause and given it its humanitarian dimension, as a case of a freedom-loving people facing the ugly face of a racist and fascist regime," the paper says.

Tichrin of Damascus had something to say about the Euro-Arab dialogue now taking place in Luxembourg between representatives of the Arab League and the European Common Market countries or the European Economic Community as it is also called.

The paper thinks that the expression "European-Arab dialogue" is a misnomer, since the vast majority of European socialist countries, extending from the Elbe in Central Europe to the Urals, have stood by the Arab side at the United Nations and elsewhere, in addition to large sections of the West European masses who had given their support to the just Arab cause.

The Syrian daily, incidentally, recalls the statement issued by the European Common Market countries in the aftermath of the 1973 war in which they demanded — for the first time — an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab land, and the implementation of the United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 242.

Tichrin notices that the Arabs have several important trump cards to play in Luxembourg, on condition that they are used properly in addressing the European countries in the language they understand — as expressly defined

by Luxembourg Prime Minister Gaston Thorpe in his inaugural address — i.e. their economic interests and the Arab markets in Asia and Africa.

The paper goes on to say that some West European governments, still faltering in their understanding of the just Arab demands, were trying to divert the dialogue to purely economic matters, claiming that politics should not be mixed up with economics. On the contrary, the paper says, economics cannot be separated from politics... Peace in the Middle East, the paper adds, would certainly serve the interests of the European Common Market as well as the interests of world peace.

Therefore, the closer the West European states drew to adopting United Nations resolutions, in deed rather than word, the better they will serve their own interests, their peoples and the interests of world peace, the paper concludes.

Al Dustour looks at the Riyadh meeting with a certain amount of doubtful hopes as the paper puts it. Nevertheless, Arab quarters certainly see in the return of understanding between Cairo and Damascus a pressing necessity for the consolidation of the Eastern Front and for agreement on a definite Arab strategy in both peace and war...

Trusting in the nationalistic sincerity of Damascus and Cairo, the paper supposes that during the Riyadh deliberations, there would emerge the question of moulding a long-term Arab strategy which would necessarily take into account the participation of the rest of the Arab countries.

On the same topic, Al Shaab expresses appreciation for the Saudi-Kuwaiti efforts that led to holding the conference. But, warning of the damaging results of continued disagreement between Cairo and Damascus, Al Shaab says the success of any meeting largely depends on the earnestness and frankness of the negotiators who must dig deep into the causes of the troubles and remedy them rationally and effectively...

Al Ahrām of Cairo, Al Nahar of Beirut commented on the Lebanese crisis.

Under the heading "Why Doesn't Frangieh Resign?" Al Ahrām says it was supposed (logically at least) that President Suleiman Frangieh of Lebanon should resign his post as soon as the Lebanese parliament had elected Elias Sarkis as his successor in response to the decision of the peoples'

representatives and out of respect for democracy under which Lebanon has lived so long.

Al Ahrām charged that in refusing to step down, Frangieh is playing a dangerous game. He is defying the will of his nation and provoking all Lebanese national forces. "His insistence yesterday to stick to the chair cannot be separated from that hellish movement that immersed his country in a sea of blood, havoc and destruction during the last 13 months," Al Ahrām added.

Al Nahar of Beirut seems to agree with the Egyptian paper's point of view, but wonders at the sudden slowing down of the process to find a political solution, now that Lebanon has a new president — a demand on which all the Lebanese had unanimously agreed.

The people, the paper says, are in a great hurry to see a solution that will spare them further torment and dilapidation... But the "big shots" in question do not seem to be in a hurry. It goes on: "The people of Lebanon are gripped with fear and terror. They ask each other what is really happening in their country, but none knows the answer..." But, the paper adds, the answer is quite obvious...

There is a wicked conspiracy working against our country and our people — a conspiracy that mows down 300 people and mauls 600 others each day in the most weird situation any country had ever experienced...

Firas Park opening

ZERKA. — The opening of the largest park in Jordan will take place tonight under the patronage of the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities.

The park is considered the first of its kind in Jordan. In addition to the park, a huge swimming pool, fountains and a theatre are also available.

The theatre will host nightly several Arab artists and foreign groups.

A parking lot is also available. Tonight's opening will feature the well known Arab singer Muwaffak Bahgat, the famous belly dancer Nawal Muhammad, the Jordanian singer Muhammad Wafieh, a music band under the leadership of Riad Bandak, the Lebanese dabkeh folk dancing troupe and the Justice Band.

The swimming pool of the park will be reserved for women on Sundays and Thursdays.

King Hussein, Prince Hassan supervise preparations for development conference

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday noon presided at the Royal Hashemite Court over a joint meeting of the social and economic committees of the Jordan Development Conference. The meeting, which was also attended by Crown Prince Hassan, reviewed six working papers to be discussed at the conference and which are to constitute an addendum to the document on the five year development plan.

The first paper deals with the mobilization of financial resources and the treatment of inflation. An additional paper will be prepared outlining government policies to combat inflation.

The second paper deals with manpower and the means to allow women to participate in the development effort. It also proposes means to remedy the drain of skilled manpower to neighbouring Arab countries and suggests techniques of intensive training to replace this drain.

Social justice is discussed in the third paper which also studies the just geographic distribution of the benefits of development.

The fourth paper assesses Amman's role in Jordan's economy and also deals with rural development in the Kingdom.

Implementation and supervision of development projects is the subject of the fifth paper, while the sixth is a report prepared by a commission from the World Bank on Jordan's progress.

These papers will be submitted for study and discussion at the Jordan Development Conference "Partners in Progress" to be held here between May 31 and June 4.

King Hussein thanked all who have contributed to the preparation of the working papers and the development plan. He added that the five year plan will give new impetus to development process Jordan currently witnessing and draught untapped economic potential the betterment of life for all Jordanians. The plan should take to consideration the question the increase in the cost of living particularly in relation to housing the King said.

Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, also attended the meeting, stressed the necessity of setting funds to finance social service projects.

The meeting was attended by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the ministers of finance, industry and commerce and labour, the Governor of the Central Bank and the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics President of the National Planning Council, the Director of the Public Budget, the Secretary General of the National Planning Council and other officials.

Crown Prince Hassan had also presided over a meeting of social and economic committees which reviewed and finalised conference agenda.

C. Theodory, prominent scholar, arrives for stay in Jordan

The well-known Arab scholar and lexicographer Mr. Constantine Theodory has recently arrived for an extended stay in Amman.

Mr. Theodory is at present the chief editor of "Al Munjed" in the Department of Dictionaries at the Catholic Press, Beirut. Al Munjed is an English-Arabic Dictionary which will be the most comprehensive dictionary in the Arab World.

Mr. C. Theodory is an educator who has spent a period extending over two decades in teaching English and Arabic to foreign students. He has produced several literary books and three bilingual dictionaries.

His first dictionary, published in 1956 is entitled "A Dictionary of Press, Political and Diplomatic Terms." This is an English-Arabic dictionary which is out of print.

The second dictionary published in 1959 is entitled "A Dictionary of Modern Technical Terms." This is an Arabic-English Dictionary which consists of fifteen chapters covering Koranic verses, prophetic traditions, proverbs, maxims and wise sayings, both in prose and verse.

Most of the chapters comprise

Britain extends £295,000

loan to Jordan

LONDON, May 19 (R). — Britain will give a £295,000 loan to help finance a major tree planting project in Jordan, the Ministry of Overseas Development announced today.

The trees will be planted in the Wadi Zerka basin. The project will provide a timber industry and job opportunities, a ministry spokesman said.



Mr. Theodory

political and diplomatic terms along with the petroleum industry, military, naval, and aerial terms, educational and theological terms, scientific terms used in physics, chemistry, geology, medicine, electricity, mathematics, biology, and a complete list of military ranks in use in various Arab states. That would claim the attention of reader in this work is the collection of new terms and expressions which have come into the language, either by coinage or translation, and which have gained currency during the last years. The second edition of dictionary was published in 1968.

The third dictionary, published in 1968, is entitled "The Correlation and Economic Dictionary." This English-Arabic dictionary is considered as the most comprehensive such dictionary which includes all the technical terms of commerce, economics, banking, finance.

Moreover, it includes terms of industry, agriculture, the exchange and insurance. Addition of this dictionary will appear at the end of this year.

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MacEachen tells parliament

Canada cuts off nuclear assistance to India

OTTAWA, May 19, (AFP). — Canada has decided that "further nuclear cooperation with India is not possible," Canadian External Affairs Secretary Allan MacEachen told the House of Commons here last night.

"The decision has been difficult," he added. "It has challenged the government, as indeed it has challenged all thinking Canadians, to review a number of fundamental principles."

On May 18, 1974, India became the world's sixth nuclear power by exploding a plutonium device. Canadian officials said at the time that the explosive had apparently been obtained from two nuclear fuelled electricity generating stations built with Canadian aid, which was suspended at that time pending re-assessment of the nuclear assistance programme to India.

Referring to this explosion, Mr. MacEachen told the house:

"India's detonation of a nuclear explosive device in 1974 made it evident that Canada and India have taken profoundly different views of what should be encompassed in the peaceful application of nuclear energy by non-nuclear-weapons states."

"India, however, does not accept what it views as discrimination between the nuclear powers and other states, and insists that all countries should be free to use all phases of nuclear technology for whatever they view as peaceful purposes."

The minister continued: "In view of earlier discussions, however, we have concluded that the Indian government would not be prepared to accept safeguards on other than the Rapp reactors, which are already under international safeguards."

When Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Canada last February, Canadian officials said they wanted strict guarantees that Canadian nuclear assistance would not lead to development of nuclear explosives—as happened in India.

At the end of Mr. Bhutto's visit, it was announced that the two countries were negotiating on updated guarantees governing continued Canadian participation in running the nuclear reactor at Karachi.

In further comments on the Canadian role in the Indian nuclear programme, Mr. MacEachen said the Canadian government "has decided that it would agree to make new nuclear shipments only on an undertaking by India that Canadian supplies, whether of technology, nuclear equipment or materials, whether past or future, shall not be used for the manufacture of a nuclear device."

"In the present case, this undertaking would require that all nuclear facilities involving Canadian technology in India would be safeguarded."

He noted that Canada had been

one of the first and most vigorous advocates of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and that his country had given up the possible benefits of "peaceful" nuclear explosions.

But Mr. MacEachen stressed that the Canadian government was not cutting other ties with India: "The decision reached by the government relating to one aspect of our relations is not intended to preclude the pursuit of other elements of mutual interest in our overall links with India."

"The Canadian government remains prepared to review these elements and to pursue our com-

mon objectives in both bilateral and multilateral fields."

The effect of the Canadian government's policy on India's nuclear power programme was expected to be slight, Reuters reported.

India is already building a new reactor using Canadian technology without direct assistance from Ottawa.

The incomplete reactor, Rapp II, is said to need only some additional plumbing and heavy water—a key ingredient for nuclear fission—to go into operation. The earlier Rapp I reactor is already in use.

Suez Canal performance to date dubbed disappointing

BEIRUT, May 19, (AFP). — Results from the first 10 months' operations since the Suez Canal was reopened have proved disappointing, the publication Petrofinance reports here.

The canal has been working at about the same pace as in 1949 or 1950, with an average of 30 ships going through daily. In 1966, the last full year before the closure, the average was 58 a day.

When the canal reopened, the Canal Authority hoped that traffic in the first year would be 472 million to 551 million tons, including 160 million to 200 million tons worth of loaded oil tankers.

But 10 months later, the figure was only 85.3 million tons, including nine million tons of tankers.

At the same time, however, canal officials point to a steady rise in the traffic. Last June, it was about 11 ships; in September 28 ships; in January 37 ships and in March 44 ships a day.

For 1976 as a whole, the daily rate will probably be around 35 ships, the authority believes.

Petrofinance said that, in the

Greeks complain about EEC talks

AGIOS NIKOLAOS, Crete, May 19, (R). — Greek lawmakers complained today that the European Common Market is dragging its feet on negotiations for Greek membership in the community.

The subject was raised when the joint parliamentary committee of the EEC-Greece Association opened a two-day meeting here.

The Greek delegation complained over what it considers the slow pace towards negotiations for Greece's integration into the community. It also said the EEC was dragging its feet over the second financial protocol which will enable Greece to make the necessary structural readjustments for full membership of the community.

"In the present case, this undertaking would require that all nuclear facilities involving Canadian technology in India would be safeguarded."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

13th May, 1976

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Attiga hits at U.S. oil plan

BEIRUT, May 19 (AFP). — United States plans for building up a stockpile of oil lasting several months came under attack here from Ali Attiga, Secretary General of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He was reported by the magazine Middle East Economic Survey as saying: "These reserves are directed towards confrontation rather than co-operation with the producing nations."

"Countries like France have realised that confrontation is useless. But this latest attempt at confrontation needs to be examined on a collective basis by all the producers, and we should draw up a contingency plan."

The natural reservoir for oil was in the ground, whereas the U.S. programme was aimed at obstructing the need for imports for a whole year, he said.

Some several hundred million dollars were earmarked for storing oil in consumer countries, "just to be in a position to initiate a confrontation with the producers."

Dr. Attiga added: "If that money had gone to the less developed countries instead, it would have led to better international relations all round."

Experts discuss Iranian plans for sciences academy

TEHERAN, May 19 (R). — Four top scientists from Britain, the United States and Japan have arrived here to discuss a government plan to establish an Imperial Iranian Academy of Sciences.

The scientists, who arrived yesterday, are Lord Todd, President of Britain's Royal Society, his predecessor, Sir Alan Hodgkin, Mr. Philip Handler, head of the United States Academy of Sciences, and Mr. Kiyoo Wadati, chief of the Japan's Academy of Sciences.

Britain's brighter face begins to show

LONDON, ENGLAND, (CSM). — Britons had more than the weather to cheer about recently. Their proven reserves of oil in the North Sea have increased, by nearly a third; their inflation rate has been halved; the pound has recovered from its recent disturbing fall.

"Given the right decisions and the right policies," said Sir Arthur Cockfield of the Price Commission, in a typically cautious statement, "the prospects are not discouraging."

Energy Minister Tony Benn was more ebullient. The latest figures published in the Energy Department's annual Brown Book showed proven oil reserves of 1.35 billion tons, compared with 1.06 billion tons last year.

"With our oil reserves, plus gas and our strength in coal," Mr. Benn said, "Britain is going to be an absolutely major, energy-strong nation. This will affect the way the world sees us."

The pound's recovery put it back to \$1.84 on April 30. It had regained all the ground lost previously when there were international jitters over strikes and fears that trade unions might not accept government-proposed stiff wage restraints.

The major fight in Britain is



MINIATURE NUCLEAR BATTERY — This miniature nuclear battery — only 35mm long and 15mm in diameter has been developed in Britain by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. It uses heat from the radioactive decay of a small quantity of plutonium-238 to generate electricity in a miniature semi-conductor thermopile (an apparatus formed of rods of special metal put together in parallel). The battery has a design life of 20 years and has been applied in the first instance to implanted heart pacemakers that bring a new lease of life to thousands of people suffering from certain types of heart trouble.

Paris, Bonn to pool efforts in fast breeder nuclear work

PARIS, May 19 (AFP). — West Germany and France have to pool all their efforts in the sphere of fast breeder nuclear reactor research and development.

An agreement reached in Bonn Tuesday also covers high temperature reactors (HTR), research on which has made less progress than for the breeder design.

These two types of reactor are seen as taking over from reactors now in operation or under construction, and known generally as light water types.

France has set the pace in fast breeder development with its "Phenix" unit which has been working at Marcoule in the Rhone Valley since Aug. 1, 1973.

Fast breeder units produce 50 times more energy from natural uranium than light water design can provide — a major consideration against the backcloth of limited world uranium supplies. Breeders also "burn" plutonium, a fissile matter that accumulates in irradiated fuel in the case of ordinary designs.

High temperature reactors, too, burn fissile uranium within natural uranium. The additionally provide heat for district heating schemes, steelworks chemical plants and the like.

The West Germans, with their long chemical tradition, plan to lay down a network of heat pipelines and have high hopes from the world's top 10 oil producers.

This year, the Brown Book says, Britain will produce 15 million to 20 million tons of oil, or a fifth of national consumption, saving the balance of payments 900 million pounds.

Meanwhile, British Petroleum said that by early next year, production from its Forties Field, largest of the North Sea fields so far discovered, would reach the target figure of 20 million tons a year.

This field alone will then be saving Britain's balance of payments 1 billion pounds a year.

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar : 332.0 334.0
U.K. sterling : 604.0 610.0
French franc : 70.5 70.8
Swiss franc : 132.4 132.8
German mark : 129.2 129.6
Iraqi dinar : 935.0 940.0
Saudi riyal : 93.3 93.7
Syrian pound : 81.4 81.7
Egyptian pound : 455.0 465.0
Lebanese pound : 121.2 122.2
U.A.E. dirham : 83.3 84.0

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Britain faces Commonwealth pressure at UNCTAD meeting

NAIROBI, May 19 (AFP). — Developing Commonwealth countries are planning to approach U.K. Prime Minister James Callaghan in a bid to persuade Britain to take a more positive stance at the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, Commonwealth officials said here today.

The British delegation here has been faced with severe criticism from a number of Commonwealth countries on the grounds that the British have adopted a "passive" stance here.

Asian and African officials have privately expressed the view that Mr. Callaghan is less interested in Third World problems than in curbing Britain's domestic economic ills.

They believe he is not likely to come forward with bold proposals of the kind presented by his predecessor, Harold Wilson, at the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference at Kingston, Jamaica, a year ago.

Mr. Wilson then outlined a comprehensive plan for steps to stabilise the export earnings of commodity-producing developing countries.

Reliable sources today said Britain and West Germany were the only two member countries of the European Economic Community

Mexico would face U.S. reprisals if it joins OPEC

CANCUN, Mexico, May 19 (AFP). — The United States will carry out trade reprisals if Mexico joins the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Under-Secretary of the Treasury Gerald Parsky told the current meeting here of the Inter-American Development Bank.

He said that if Mexico joined OPEC, it could no longer benefit from most favoured nation treatment. At the moment, the United States received 70 per cent of Mexico's exports.

Mexican Resources Minister Francisco Jajayr Alejo recently said that his country would become a member of OPEC if it was invited to join.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

UNITED NATIONS, (R). — Saudi Arabia contributed \$500,000 Tuesday to the U.N. fund for relief for earthquake-stricken Guatemala.

JAKARTA, (AFP). — The value of Indonesia's industrial production has increased between 400 and 2,000 per cent in the past seven years, Minister for Industry General Yusuf told a cabinet meeting here Tuesday. The most spectacular advance was recorded by the motor vehicle industry. Its production was estimated at 1,500 million rupiahs in 1969 and at 316,500 million in 1976.

LONDON, (AFP). — The engineering division of the British sugar group Tate and Lyle has won a 22,000,000 pounds sterling (about \$39,600,000) contract to build a big sugar refinery in Venezuela, it was learned officially here Tuesday.

The refinery will be able to process more than 7,000 tons of cane sugar per day. It is due to begin production in 1978.

The turkey deal provides that Tate and Lyle will supply the plants, the technology and the material and ensure that the building work is done.

BONN, (AFP). — The West German government will grant a 200 million mark (\$80 million) credit to India for an irrigation project in Madhya Pradesh State, it was announced here Wednesday.

Minister for Economic Cooperation Egon Bahr informed Indian

which have still not accepted budge from the "minimum" tion adopted by the EEC cor ahead of the UNCTAD parli re.

Western diplomats said Germany was dragging its feet commodity problems b the solutions proposed by di ing nations would be incom with the free market syste:

They said Britain, on the hand, appeared reluctant to into any commitment inv any significant financial out

Conference sources consi at West Germany is not lik move before the United does so, and that the Britis gation here tends to adopt milar stance.

French-Viet final accord is revealed

PARIS, May 19 (AFP). — ncc and North Vietnam sign protocol to finance reconstr projects following a visit to oi in late 1975 by French F Ministry General Secretary roy de Courcel, it was h Wednesday.

In response to a parliam question on the results of th sion, French Secretary of for Foreign Affairs Bernard remau said Mr. De Courcel met the North Vietnamese Minster during his Hanoi st om Nov. 26 to Dec. 5.

The French Mission in S was made a consulate g and the consul took up his p January, Mr. Desireman not

About 3,300 of the 10,000 ch citizens in South Vietna: 1974 remained. Those who ed to leave had done so on cial flights via Bangkok, Mr. tremau said.

French enterprises had be nacted, he added, and talk French property in Vietnam "encouraging".

A financial accord was i with North Vietnam immed after Mr. De Courcel's visit credits would be used in "v reconstruction projects", Mr tremau said, adding that the problems of the past settled, relations could get start.

State Secretary M. G. Kaul decision. The credit will be available to India over a 10 period. This is the first time West Germany has partici in a development project co tely directed by a Third V country.

TOKYO, (R). — Qatar's Finance and Petroleum Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibn I fa Al Thani was Wednesday med honourary patron of the pan-Qatar Friendship Associ

The association, with abo Japanese enterprises as men is designed to promote cu exchanges and economic co tion between the two cou

The minister arrived ber May 10 for a 16-day visit guest of the Japanese gment.

GENEVA, (AFP). — Th ssembly of the World Health nisation (WHO) Tuesday de to devote more of its budge technical cooperation with loping countries.

The assembly also urged WHO to earmark at least 6 cent of its ordinary budge technical cooperation from onwards. Several delegates that the decision was "Hist and "a turning point in the vites of the WHO."

The budget for 1977 tot \$147,184,000 was approved votes to six, with four abstent The countries which voted i st were the Soviet Union, Germany, Poland, Hungary, choslovakia and Bulgaria.

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Revived Scotland strives for industrial growth

has the prospect of the most exciting increase in Western Europe in the next decade.

being the land of just haggis and the Ness monster (once the subject of serious study by the British), it has every chance of being in the forefront of progress.

There is not a great deal of optimism apparent at the moment, but the economic blizzard that is sweeping all over the world has not yet reached Scotland.

But if oil is standing Scotland in good stead, then her other more internationally known industries of whisky and high quality textile production are still holding good in world markets.

The fastest growing markets for Scotch are Japan, Brazil and Argentina in that order. It remains a massive dollar earner and last year Scotland exported \$7,605,000 worth of goods (227,773,000 proof litres) worth £ 326,4 million.

The United States of America remained the largest overseas market at over £ 100 million but Japan has rushed into second place, with imports worth over £ 21 million, representing a 2,455 per cent increase in value in ten years.

Tourism is also booming. A £ 400 million annual industry, it last year brought Scotland 300,000 overseas visitors. There are 100 conference venues, including 13th century castles.

While Scottish knitwear is justifiably famous for its quality the world over it has been affected by the efforts of competitors in Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea and the Scottish labour force is down to 18,000, with a turnover of around £ 50 million annually.

The change that is sweeping that industry, making it more competitive, is typical of what has happened on the Scottish industrial scene in recent years.

Much of Scotland's industrial activity was built up in the west around Glasgow, its commercial centre, and on the Clyde. The industries created were those associated with Britain's "industrial revolution"—steelmaking, heavy engineering, building locomotives and shipbuilding.

But the pattern is now changing and Scotland has made efforts to develop and expand in new, job intensive industries.

Thousands of jobs have been created in computer and other technology based factories throughout the country. The isolated areas of the Highlands were aided by the government sponsored Highlands and Islands Development Board which financed entrepreneurial enterprises.

One of the great successes has been the creation of Scotland's six new towns. They have attracted thousands of new jobs and earned worldwide attention as social experiments, particularly Cumbernauld and East Kilbride, Britain's most successful ventures of this kind.

A giant integrated steel complex is planned at Hunterston on the Clyde Coast, compensating for the closure of older works. Already a giant £ 90 million ore terminal is almost complete, a major port is planned and the British Steel Corporation is going ahead with the first part of what should be a £ 2,000 million development, to be completed within 15 years and providing 15,000 jobs.

Europe's largest chemical firms, in Germany and the Netherlands, are attracted by Scotland's plentiful cheap supplies of fresh water and are studying a proposal for a £ 450 million project, providing 3,000 jobs on the Clyde.

On the east coast the electricity board is about to spend £ 400 million building Britain's first steam generating heavy water reactor, taking Scotland into a new era of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

British Leyland is spending £ 12 million on re-tooling its lorry and tractor making complexes at Glasgow and Bathgate, employing 7,000 people.

based firms, responsible for almost one third of all Scottish exports. The Americans have always praised their Scottish workers for high output.

Scotland now has 122 American than 10,000 additional civil service jobs, as part of a British dispersal programme and decisions to set up the British National Oil Corporation and Offshore Supply Office and the National Savings Bank headquarters in Glasgow.

All this activity and the generally higher rate of optimism among Scottish industrialists and bankers over prospects indicates that Scotland's ability to recapture her 7 per cent growth in gross national produce annually could again be possible once the general economic situation improves. (LPS).

"Genesis Project" takes root in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. — (CSM). — The scene is a sound studio and the music is adapted from ancient Babylonian. Under the direction of Dr. Eric Werner, professor emeritus of liturgical music at Hebrew Union College, a man and a woman are chanting Biblical texts to practically the earliest music known to mankind.

The audience is Michael Manuel, vice-president of research for the most audacious film project in history, "The New Media Bible."

The genesis of the Genesis Project, as it is called, was itself providential. In 1969 Mr. Manuel, formerly general manager of the Metropolitan Opera National Company, was rushing to catch a plane in London's Heathrow Airport and bought a copy of the Bible by mistake, thinking it was a contemporary bestseller.

He read it for the first time in many years and was so inspired that he decided he wanted to film it in its entirety. He and his associates joined forces with British film producer John Heyman, now chief executive officer of the Genesis Project, and Israeli actor Chaim Topol, who were both then working on an audiovisual Encyclopedia Biblica in London.

Thus began a commitment which Mr. Manuel expects, with thinly veiled symbolism to last 33 years and cost hundreds of millions of dollars.



The Chapelcross atomic energy station at Annan, Dumfriesshire.

Why undertake such a project at all? "The simple truth," explained Mr. Manuel, "is that people don't read any more. Thus, there is a need to translate the Bible into a medium that people can see and hear."

The larger aims of the project, according to a press release, "are to transmit the ethics, ideas, and faith of the Bible in an age dominated by television and widespread functional illiteracy."

To achieve the greatest authenticity the films limit interpretation as much as possible and attempt a visual translation of the text that neither elaborates nor distorts.

But it is not easy to make films about the Bible that are free of both denominational and Hollywood influences. Continued Mr. Manuel:

"We have tried not to get into theology but rather to keep our approach literal. We find time and time again that of all possible approaches the best is the simplest, and the most authentic."

The dramatization is understated in relation to Hollywood. We do not go beyond the frame of 'could' or 'might have been'... For example we are showing angels as people. They don't have wings and fly around."

The filmmakers have also had to wrestle with such questions as trying to place Eden geographically (they decided on a stylized, semi-abstract garden) and figuring out what the serpent was before it became a serpent (they decided to show only eyes in a tree).

The Flood presented obvious staging difficulties, and they settled for animation. "In its design we owe more to Da Vinci than to Disney," Mr. Manuel hastened to add.

To ensure authenticity the filmmakers have drawn upon the expertise of archaeologists, theologians and scholars, such as Dr. Werner, whose interpretation of Babylonian clay tablets containing musical notation may be used in the films.

As a result of all Mr. Manuel's research "one of the most extraordinary things I have found is that the scientific and archaeological knowledge of the past 50 years has tended to validate the authenticity of the Bible in its cultural and factual elements."

Most of the cast, however, will consist of unknowns, according to Mr. Manuel, though he does not deny the rumour that Gregory Peck is on tap for the voice of God.

Light's TV Features

THE COURTSHIP OF EDDIE'S FATHER
FIVE POUND MONKEY ON HIS STOMACH
and visits Eddie and his father and decides to start a new weight. He is helped in the task by Eddie.

CLAYHANGER
THE EXQUISITE BURDEN
age at last. A new life begins for Edwin and Hilda. soon it is clear that there are big changes ahead.

THE SIXTH SENSE
A DEAD MAN STRIKES FROM A GRAVE
and suspects his wife of infidelity but discovers that in that subject are encouraged by his sister in law her sister.

ADAM'S RIB
DANISH PATRY
ban film on grounds of indecency but court decides

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Quran	9:15 Play
Cartoons	Channel 6:
Famous personalities	7:30 News in Hebrew
Courtship of Eddie's father	7:45 Varieties
News in Arabic	8:30 Adam's rib
	9:10 Clayhanger
13:	9:00 News in English
Science and life	10:15 Sixth sense

Radio	
(On 856 KHZ):	
7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News Bulletin
7.45	News Reports
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
13.00	News Summary
13.03	Pop session (part II)
14.00	News Bulletin
14.10	Radio magazine
14.30	Play of the week
15.00	Concert hour
16.00	Old favourites
16.30	Easy listening
17.00	Pop session (part III)
18.00	News Summary
18.05	Listener's choice
18.30	Pop music
19.00	News Bulletin
19.10	News reports
19.30	Sign off

Market Prices	
Onions (local):	80-80
Onions (imported):	70-90
Potatoes (local):	80-110
Potatoes (imported):	80-110
Peas:	90-120
Spinach:	80-90
Tangarines:	100-160
Tomatoes:	50-80
Apples (golden):	200-240
Apples (starken):	170-280
Apples (double red):	300-340
Bananas:	150-190
Bell pepper:	70-100
Cauliflower:	60-90
Carrots (yellow):	40-60
Cucumbers (small):	100-140
Cucumbers (large):	50-80
Cherry:	200-240
Eggplant (small):	80-110
Eggplant (large):	100-140
Grape leaves:	100-130
Green beans:	100-140
Green beans:	120-160
Garlic (green):	50-80
Garlic (dry):	80-100
Hot pepper:	70-100
Lemon:	70-90
Lettuce (small):	30-50
Lettuce (large):	60-80
Horse beans:	30-50
Horse beans (Maltese):	40-65
Marrow (small):	30-40
Marrow (large):	10-20
Orange:	110-160
Onions (green):	80-100
Onions (dry):	40-60

Tonight's Emergencies	
Doctors:	
Dr. Foud Hasan Jaber	(71234)
Dr. Mustafa Afaneh	(56344)
Pharmacies:	
Habayeb	(42930)
Shadi	(25855)
Capital	(37055)
Taxis:	
Rainbow	(37249)
Ahli	(21127)
Venecia	(44584)

Amman Airport	
Arrives:	
Beirut (MEA)	9.30 Dhahran
Rome	9.40 Kuwait
Cairo	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
Kuwait (KAC)	12.20 Der Al Zour, Damascus, Amman (SA)
Athens, Madrid, Caza-	15.05 Agaba (SA)
blanca	17.30 Cairo
Agaba (SA)	17.55 London
London (BA)	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
Paris	19.00 Rome
Kuwait	19.40 Beirut (MEA)
Damascus (SA)	20.30 Kuwait
Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	21.00 Amsterdam, Athens, (KLM)
Bangkok, Bahrain	



"New Media Bible" player as Cain.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- The great lavender
- Conventional
- Productions of art
- Ester of oleic acid
- Turkish chieftain
- Lacking vitality
- Fish
- Continent: abbr.
- Hawaiian food
- English bullfinch
- Strange: comb. form
- Ladder in hosiery
- Exigency

DOWN

- Be inattentive
- Cetacean
- Weight allowance
- Eggs
- Italian wine
- Sesame
- Abyssinian
- Public official
- Trials
- Irish name
- Circle of light
- Eggs
- Woolen nymph
- Mental appreciation

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Willow genus
- Acid berry
- Dandy
- Pearl Buck heroine
- Mitigate
- Bad: prefix
- New Zealand tribe
- Directed
- Fold of cloth
- Malay canoe
- Yours and mine
- Jeopardy
- Vast
- New star
- Turkish chambers
- Transport
- Fallacies
- Dislaced
- Century plant
- Conical mass of thread
- Crowth: suffix
- Unit of reluctance
- Coddish of inflation
- Cunning
- Palm lilies

DOWN

- Down
- Man's nickname
- City subdivision

Proposes EEC sanctions against Turkey

British parliamentary committee slams government for not intervening in Cyprus

LONDON, May 19 (R) — A British parliamentary committee today proposed a freeze on Turkey's developing trade relationship with the European Common Market until a Cyprus settlement is reached.

The bipartisan committee, after a study of the Cyprus problem stemming from the Turkish invasion in July 1974, said in a report that the Common Market countries could play a key role in pushing Turkey towards a negotiated settlement.

"Britain should urge that all further progress in Turkey's developing relationship with the E.E.C. could be withheld until an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem is arrived at," the select committee reported to the House of Commons.

The report added: "In particular the E.E.C. could not only refuse to consider any application by Turkey to join but could review its present agreements with Turkey over associated status."

"The E.E.C. countries could put a ban on any further economic assistance to Turkey, either singly or collectively. In the last resort they could impose a military and trade embargo. Concerted action could be extremely effective."

The panel of six, headed by former Commonwealth Relations Secretary Arthur Bottomley, was sharply critical of Britain's failure to intervene in Cyprus before or after Turkey invaded, and of the policy followed during the 1974 crisis by the then foreign secretary, Mr. James Callaghan — now Britain's prime minister.

The committee questioned whether Britain fulfilled its obligations as one of the three powers guaranteeing Cyprus' independence and territorial integrity under the 1960 treaty of independence. The other guarantors are Greece and Turkey.

There was little doubt that, either alone or as part of a United Nations force, Britain could have forestalled the Turkish invasion, the committee said.

The Turkish army invaded after the Greek-supported coup d'état on July 15 which overthrew the government of President Makarios and installed Nicos Sampson as president. Turkey said its action was to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority. The area under Turkish control was subsequently expanded in a second attack after the breakdown of international talks in Geneva in August.

After the Sampson coup, abortive consultations took place in London between Mr. Callaghan and the then Turkish prime minister, Mr. Bulent Ecevit. The committee said there was little doubt that joint Anglo-Turkish intervention was proposed.

"It is clear Britain was not willing to intervene jointly with Turkey as a guarantor power and it is also clear that she recogni-

sed the possibility of military action by Turkey," the select committee's report said.

At the time of the coup, there were some 3,000 troops in the British sovereign base areas in Cyprus, supported by considerable naval and air forces. After the coup the strength was increased to 5,553 men.

The report said that in testimony to the committee, Mr. Callaghan appeared very uncertain about Britain's right to intervene.

The committee said that in its view Britain had a legal right to intervene under the 1960 treaty, and the suggestion by some British representatives in Cyprus that intervention at the time of the coup would be regarded as interference in internal affairs was unacceptable.

The committee also rejected Mr. Callaghan's view that Britain had no moral obligation to intervene and that the treaty of guarantee was in practice a dead letter.

"Britain had a legal right, a moral obligation and the military capacity to intervene in Cyprus during July and August 1974," the committee concludes. "She did not intervene for reasons which the government refuses to give."

In parliament today, Mr. Hattersley said in rebuttal: "The committee ignored evidence demonstrating that military intervention in Cyprus was neither right nor possible."

A Foreign Office statement said that there were strong grounds for believing that military intervention by Britain in the immediate period after the July 15 coup d'état "would have met with strong opposition from certain Greek Cypriots."

"Such opposition could have threatened the lives of British subjects in Cyprus and Greece. The British government could not have contemplated such a risk," it said.

The committee visited Greece and the republic of Cyprus last year but was refused permission to visit Turkey and the Turkish-occupied areas of northern Cyprus.

The committee said it found it

difficult to accept that all three stages of the crisis came as a surprise to the British government. It had been told that the French, who had far less representation and interests in the area than the British, knew that Turkey was going to invade.

Furthermore, the sort of military preparations necessary to support an invasion could not have been invisible to the most casual reconnaissance.

"If it is true that the three stages of the Cyprus crisis came as a surprise to the British government this argues deficiencies in government intelligence which ought to be remedied," the report said.

The committee said considerations of policy must have played their part in Britain's decision not to intervene. It had been suggested that the interests of NATO were paramount and that the government was unwilling to take action against Turkey that might result in the weakening of NATO.



LAUNCHING CAMPAIGN — Portuguese Army Chief of Staff General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, addresses newsmen in Lisbon Wednesday at his campaign headquarters as he launches his campaign for next month's presidential elections. (AP wirephoto).

But Euro-Communists touchy issue

Detente to dominate NATO council meet

PARIS, May 19 (AFP) — East-West detente is still very much in the news and will be a main topic at the spring session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ministerial council being held in Oslo Thursday and Friday.

The issue cropped up in world headlines last May 2 when United States President Gerald Ford, campaigning for nomination as Republican presidential candidate, said in a speech that the word "detente" was no longer applicable to describe the relations between the U.S. and Soviet Union, or even China.

He said that the U.S. preferred to deal with realities like reducing nuclear forces, trade and science, and negotiating from a position of strength.

The State Department tried to minimise the effect of this speech by saying that the President really meant that the word "detente" was not in the American vocabulary.

Suslov attacks anti-Soviet proletarian internationalism

BERLIN, May 19 (AFP) — Soviet politbureau member Mikhail Suslov energetically defended the principle of proletarian internationalism here today and said that "it had always been, and still was the strongest arm of the working class."

Heading the Soviet delegation to the ninth Congress of the East German Communist Party, Mr. Suslov added, "any departure from the principle of proletarian internationalism harbours the danger of failure and defeat."

"All the conquests of our movement are tied to this principle," he went on, "and it is because of it that there will certainly be victories in the future."

The Soviet representative also said that the "forthcoming" conference of the European Communist parties would, in this context, make a great contribution.

Mr. Suslov then went on to attack American hawks, Maoists and West Germans eager to regain their territory, who he said, found themselves in the camp of "reaction and militarism" and who pursued a policy that was "anti-Communist, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet."

Earlier, Konrad Naumann, East German Communist Party leader responsible for East Berlin, told the Congress, "there does not exist a form of capitalism which is either democratic or human."

He also said that in masking the nature of the dictatorship of the monopolistic bourgeoisie, an attempt was being made to discredit the profound democratic character of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mr. Naumann went on to say that such an anti-Communist, anti-Soviet policy was designed to make the working class abandon its fundamental political objectives and to renounce its aim of assuaging power.

Ford to Kansas City

[Continued from page 1] a former governor of California, is a primary favourite.

Mr. Ford won 67 per cent of the vote in Michigan and Mr. Reagan 32 per cent. In Maryland Mr. Ford received 58 per cent and Mr. Reagan 42 per cent.

The record turn-out in Michigan approached one million votes and indicated substantial "crossovers" by conservative Democrats, who would normally have voted for right wing Alabama Governor George Wallace if his candidacy had not faded.

Most of the crossover votes apparently went to Mr. Ford, although political experts had expected them to go to his more conservative challenger.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues has stated that for France, detente is a viable policy based on mutual confidence and the final document of the Helsinki Summit Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a good programme that should be implemented, taking into account all the time that detente and defence are linked.

NATO ministers will discuss East-West relations, the state of the alliance and arms standardisation in NATO armies.

But they are unlikely to bring up a burning political issue in Europe at the moment on the eventual continued membership in NATO of a country having a government including Communist ministers.

The NATO rule is that each country must be responsible for its own destiny, although as Mr. Sauvagnargues has said, the organisation must take note of special circumstances.

Italy has said that it did not want the issue to be brought up in Oslo.

The ministers will be briefed on the progress made by the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Geneva, and the Vienna talks on the reduction of military forces in Central Europe.

Impasse has been reached in both Geneva and Vienna.

The report on the Mediterranean is not a pessimistic one, according to NATO sources. There has been no increase in Soviet naval strength in the region and Egypt's abrogation of its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union has weakened Moscow's influence there.

NATO ministers will take up two problems which closely affect the alliance — Cyprus, and the cod war between Britain and Iceland.

The ministers have little other choice than to urge Greece and Turkey to smooth the way for Cypriot inter-communal talks.

In addition, the United States is hoping that the agreements that it has initiated with the Greek and Turkish governments on U.S. military bases will be ratified by the respective parliaments.

The cod war has continued to grow more serious since Britain and Iceland broke off diplomatic relations. There was a serious incident on May 12 when an Icelandic gunboat opened fire on a British vessel.

Regarding arms standardisation,

Riyadh talks postponed

[Continued from page 1] would be followed by a summit attended by both President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

A joint Saudi-Kuwaiti statement was expected detailing the reasons for the failure to convene the conference.

In Kuwait official sources confirmed reports that the Kuwaiti and Saudi Foreign Ministers would visit Cairo on Saturday, following the postponement of the reconciliation talks.

The source said the Ministers would go on to Damascus. The purpose of their mission was to deliver messages from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim As-Sabah, to the Presidents of Egypt and Syria, the source said.

an ad hoc committee met last February and an interim report is being drawn up which is to be completed in time for the NATO winter ministerial council next December. Study groups are currently looking into such subjects as tank and artillery ammunition as well as telecommunications.

Demirel approaches Karamanlis over "differences"

ATHENS, May 19 (AFP) — Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel has sent a note to Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis setting out a list of differences between their two countries and suggestions for settling them, a diplomatic source here today.

The suggestions were contained in a note handed over Monday by the Turkish Ambassador here, Kamuran Gurun, the source said.

The suggested procedure would be similar to that considered in 1973, that is the opening of talks between the ambassadors of both countries to clear the ground in preparation for direct summit talks.

Mr. Karamanlis proposed in a speech last April 17 the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gurun was due in Oslo today where he will attend a meeting Saturday between Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios and Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil.

Arabs in Israel join protest

[Continued from page 1] government needs the local population," Mr. Dayan threatened. Defence Minister Shimon Peres told a meeting of students in Haifa today that no single directing organisation had been discovered behind the protest on the West Bank.

"We have not been able to discover any central body organising the student unrest," he said.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told Hebrew University students that representatives of the West Bank Arabs should be allowed freedom to express their opinion.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony on the campus where the students had clashed earlier, Mr. Allon said he favoured Israel making far-reaching territorial concessions, "because we must look to the future."

He added: "Any solution must take into consideration the political and other interests of the Arab states and the public which defines itself as Palestinian."

Mr. Allon had told the Knesset (parliament) earlier that Israel would continue to establish Jewish settlements in occupied areas where they were deemed essential for the country's security, despite American objections.

"This debate between us and the U.S. has been going on for some years," he said. "It is a legitimate debate between sovereign states."

I do not regret one single village we have set up," he said,

Angola, Portugal near break in relations

LISBON, May 19 (R) — Angola has asked Portugal to close its diplomatic mission in Luanda, which amounts to breaking off relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Dr. Alfredo Barroso, head of the Ministry's Information Section, said a note from the Angolan government requested the closure of the Portuguese embassy and the immediate withdrawal of all Portuguese diplomats.

The Portuguese government deeply regretted the decision and hoped the situation could soon be clarified for the good of both countries, Dr. Barroso said.

Relations between Portugal and Angola, a former Portuguese African colony, soured at the end of last month.

The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) closed down all its offices in Portugal. It demanded an explanation from Lisbon for what it regarded as hostile activities against it here.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Luanda, Dr. Carlos Teixeira da Mota, was recalled for consultations and has since remained here.

Dr. Barroso said today he would not be returning.

Angola's complaint arose over a fire in an Angolan office in the northern town of Oporto and alleged insults in the Portuguese press.

Portugal's Foreign Minister, Mario Soares, said today he would not be returning.

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timed with the

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The issue will be distributed free of charge to conference participants, observers and officials. Limited space has been allocated to allow Jordanian companies to give readers an idea of their products and services.

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